



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

five miles south of Miami. There the plants grew along the shore for a distance of about one hundred feet, the larger ones attaining a height of about thirty feet with a maximum trunk-diameter of fully one foot.

SOLANUM VERBASCIFOLIUM L. This species of *Solanum* occurs as a tree both on the mainland of southern peninsular Florida and on the Keys. In the hammocks throughout the homestead country southwest of Cutler, plants of this species are not uncommon and they sometimes grow to a height of between twenty-five and thirty feet with a trunk-diameter varying from six to eight inches. On the Keys, for example on the western side of Elliott's Key, the plants reach about the same proportions, assuming however a somewhat more stocky habit, being not quite so tall but with a greater trunk-diameter.

GENIPA CLUSIIFOLIA (Jacq.) Griseb. In the hammocks near the coast the plants of this species are usually irregularly branched shrubs. On the dunes along the seashore they commonly occur as diminutive trees varying from two to six feet in height. Their habit there resembles that assumed by *Terminalia Catappa*, that is, with the branches whorled in several tiers. In a hammock on the dune several miles south of Fort Lauderdale I have found many plants as fully developed trees, some of the trunks measuring over one foot in diameter.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

A NEW SPRUCE FROM THE CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS.— In a landscape in the Canadian Rocky Mountains in Alberta or British Columbia, probably the most striking feature is the slender spruces, which at the lower altitudes in the wet grounds and river bottoms are frequently found growing to the exclusion of all other trees. The species has been referred by authors to both *Picea canadensis* (Mill.) B. S. P. and *P. Mariana* (Mill.) B. S. P., to both of which it bears a certain resemblance, but from two months' experience with the tree during the past season, in the region from Banff, Alberta, to Field, B. C., I am satisfied that it is quite distinct from either, and therefore propose for it the following name:

Picea albertiana sp. nov. — A slender tree, attaining a height of over 15 m. Twigs and sterigmata smooth and shining or occasionally slightly glandular but never glaucous, yellowish-brown when young becoming darker with age; sterigmata strongly reflexed and standing out frequently more than 1 mm. from the twigs: leaves pale-blue or blue-green, surrounding the stem and crowded toward the upper side, at the ends of the branches, 1.5 cm. to 2.5 cm. long, 4-sided, with 3, 4, or sometimes 5 rows of stomata on each side, incurved, acute or acuminate with a rigid tip: cones ovate, bright-crimson when young, at maturity 2.5 cm. to 3.5 cm. long and nearly as broad when expanded, early deciduous; scales stiff and rigid, broadly rounded at the apex, entire, broader than long, cinnamon-brown with a chestnut edging and shading to darker chestnut toward the base; bract 2 mm. or less long, 1 mm. broad, with a sharply angular, more or less acute erose tip.

Type *no. 796*, *S. Brown*, Bankhead, Alberta.

The common spruce of the lower altitudes through the Canadian Rockies in Alberta and British Columbia, differing from *P. canadensis* (Mill.) B. S. P. in the longer, strongly reflexed sterigmata, shorter, broader and darker colored cones, with broadly rounded scales and minute sharply angled bracts, and from *P. Mariana* (Mill.) B. S. P. in the lighter colored, smooth twigs with longer sterigmata, and light-blue or blue-green leaves, and cones with broader, entire scales with angular-tipped bracts.

STEWARTSON BROWN.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES,
PHILADELPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

APRIL 24, 1907

The meeting was called to order at the museum building of the New York Botanical Garden, at 3:40 P. M. with Dr. M. A. Howe in the chair. Twenty persons were present.

The minutes of the meeting of March 27, 1907, were read and approved, and also a note recording the postponement of the stated meeting of April 9th, 1907.

Mr. Edward B. Chamberlain, 38 West 59th St., N. Y. City, was nominated for membership.

The resignation of Mrs. H. A. DeCoster, dated March 25,